UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3255
15 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 15 July 1993, at 5.45 p.m.

President:	Mr. RICHARDSON	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland))
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. LOZINSKIY
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Miss TRUJILLO

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93-86335 4867V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.45 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN AND ADJACENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTED AREAS IN CROATIA

LETTER DATED 14 JULY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26082)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26082, which contains the text of a letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/26074, which contains the text of a letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the information contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1993 (S/26082) on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia. It recalls its resolutions 802 (1993) and 847 (1993) and in particular the demand in the former that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and the call on them in the latter to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures.

(The President)

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the latest report on hostilities in the UNPAs, including in particular by the Krajina Serbs, and demands that these hostilities cease immediately.

"The Security Council continues to attach the highest importance to securing the reopening of the Maslenica crossing to civilian traffic. In this context it reaffirms its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. It recognizes the real and legitimate concern of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in such reopening, as set out in the letter of 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia (S/26074). It also recalls the demand in its resolution 802 (1993) that the Croatian armed forces withdraw from the areas in question.

"The Security Council considers that the planned unilateral reopening of the Maslenica bridge and of Zemunik Airport on 18 July 1993, in the absence of agreement between the parties and others concerned in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), would jeopardize the objectives of the Council's resolutions and in particular the call in its resolution 847 (1993) for agreement on confidence-building measures and the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and UNPROFOR to achieve a negotiated settlement to the problem. It urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to refrain from this action.

"The Security Council expresses its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen and UNPROFOR and calls on the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with them in this regard and to conclude rapidly the

(The President)

agreement on confidence-building measures called for in its resolution 847 (1993). It joins the Secretary-General in his call to the parties and others concerned to act in a manner conducive to the maintenance of peace and to refrain from any action which would undermine these efforts, and calls upon the parties to assure UNPROFOR's freedom of access in particular to the area surrounding the Maslenica crossing."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26084.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3256
20 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 20 July 1993, at 4 p.m.

President:	Sir David HANNAY	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	
Members:	Brazil		Mr. de ARAUJO CASTRO
	Cape Verde		Mr. BARBOSA
	China		Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti		Mr. OLHAYE
	France		Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary		Mr. BUDAI
	Japan		Mr. HATANO
	Morocco		Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand		Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan		Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation		Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain		Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America		Mr. INDERFURTH
	Venezuela		Mr. ARRIA

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93-86359 0293V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

COMPLAINT BY UKRAINE REGARDING THE DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONCERNING SEVASTOPOL

LETTERS DATED 13 AND 16 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26075 and S/26100)

LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26109)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Ukraine in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Tarasyuk (Ukraine) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council, I welcome the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the request contained in a letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/26100.

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/26075, letter dated 13 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/26109, letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The first speaker inscribed on my list is the Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine, His Excellency Mr. Boris Tarasyuk, on whom I now call.

Mr. TARASYUK (Ukraine) (interpretation form Russian): Allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the important and responsible post of President of the Security Council for the month of July. We are convinced that your great experience, professional qualities and diplomatic skills will assist the Council in seeking the best way to solve the problem on today's agenda, in the interests of the States involved and also in the interest of strengthening international peace and security.

The delegation of Ukraine would also like to express its gratitude to the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations for his successful guidance of the work of the Security Council during the month of June.

As the Council is already aware, on 9 July this year the Supreme Soviet, the Parliament of the Russian Federation, adopted a Decree concerning the status of the city of Sevastopol in which, in reference to that Ukrainian city, it is affirmed that

> "it has Russian federal status within the administrative and territorial borders of the city district as of December 1991".

In that Decree the Council of Ministers, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Central Bank of Russia and the Russian Federal Ministries and Departments are entrusted with the task of

> "working out a State programme to ensure the status of the city of Sevastopol", and the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Legislation is charged with drafting a law to enshrine this illegal decision in the Constitution.

In fact, for the first time, the highest legislative body in Russia has overtly and unambiguously put forward territorial claims to Ukraine and has wrapped in legal form that which on numerous occasions throughout the last two years has manifested itself in the statements of certain irresponsible

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

politicians of the Russian Federation. That is the particular danger in the decision now under consideration.

That action of the Russian Parliament has drawn unambiguous condemnation from the President, the executive and legislative branches and all political parties an movements in Ukraine. This irresponsible decision by the Russian Parliament can be described only as a flagrant flouting of the fundamental principles and norms of international law, in particular paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter. It is a clear encroachment on Ukraine's territorial inviolability, a revision of existing boundaries, interference in Ukraine's internal affairs and, in both spirit and letter, incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. This decision is a flagrant violation of the international commitments flowing from Russia's membership in the United Nations, its participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Treaty between Ukraine and Russia ratified by that very same Russian Parliament on 19 November 1990, which has been registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The Charter, which is the fundamental legal document for today's international relations and which has been violated in this case by the Russian Parliament, was previously ratified by the Supreme Soviet of the former USSR, whose seat in the Security Council is now occupied by the Russian Federation. Thus, there is sufficient basis for the Security Council to describe the actions of the Parliament of the Russian Federation as incompatible with the United Nations Charter.

In its Decree of 14 July this year, the Ukrainian Parliament described the decision by the Supreme Soviet of Russia as an "aggressive political act" against Ukraine. Ukraine considers the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

Russian Federation to be void of any legal validity or any legal consequences for Ukraine, inasmuch as, in accordance with the 1978 Constitution of Ukraine and the 1978 Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic - adopted, incidentally, before the Ukrainian one - Sevastopol is indisputably recognized as an integral part of Ukraine. Hence, the question of the status of the city of Sevastopol falls exclusively within the competence of Ukraine.

The situation that has arisen as a consequence of this well-known Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is highly dangerous. Attempts to implement this decision by the Russian authorities, which are already beginning, could lead to appropriate actions by Ukraine for the purpose of defending its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability. The development of the resulting situation, taking into account the complex trends towards international-relations crises in the Eastern European region, could have unforeseeable consequences and seriously threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

This has convinced the leadership of Ukraine that this situation, in accordance with Article 34, requires consideration by so authoritative a body as the Security Council, to which we are appealing, in accordance with our right under Article 35.

I should like, in particular, to draw the Council's attention to the fact that in this case we are dealing with a decision of the highest legislative organ of a neighbouring nuclear Power whose international commitments extend equally to the legislative and the executive branches. It is quite clear that this decision by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is in essence an overt territorial claim by one State against another.

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

The internal political struggle in any country in the world cannot and must not spread beyond its State borders and affect the interests of other States. Otherwise, the entire system of international relations would be called into question. A failure to see and understand this means that one is deliberately departing from reality and being held captive by illusions.

The significance of the Russian legislature's decision of 9 July cannot possibly be understated. In essence, this is a time bomb, and the one who wields it cannot imagine its full destructive force. Immediately after it was adopted, the instigators of this destructive decision by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation hastened from Moscow to Sevastopol in order to implement it instantly. There is an allegedly spontaneous process forming illegal structures of Russian authority under way in the city, and those behind it are already issuing a call to arms, threatening to call into action the Black Sea fleet and special subdivisions of the Russian armed forces and are attempting to form air assault detachments. Agitators are threatening to turn Sevastopol and the Crimea into a new Dnestr region, a Karabakh or an Abkhazia. They are openly and cynically declaring their lack of concern about possible human casualties. Calls are being heard to deprive the deputies of the Ukrainian Parliament in Sevastapol of their powers and to hold elections to the Russian Supreme Soviet. Who can say with certainty that these are only the naïve fantasies of irresponsible elements? For the purpose of protecting territorial integrity, what should be done by Ukraine's organs and institutions of authority in this situation in their own home?

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

As was stated by the President of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk:

"We do not identify this decision by the Russian Parliament with the will of the Russian people and we believe that Russians who hold to positions of peace and friendly relations with Ukraine do not support the Decree by their Parliament."

It is well known that the President and Prime Ministers of both States are making efforts to resolve the existing differences, as a result of which positive trends have recently been noted in Ukrainian-Russian relations.

Incidentally, today talks took place between the Presidents of Ukraine and Russia with a view to seeking specific ways to reduce tension. Agreement has been reached concerning a further meeting of the two Presidents. However, such an approach is not to the liking of certain influential political forces in Russia, which, ignoring civilized norms of behaviour, do not wish to give up these throw-backs to imperial thinking in policy towards Ukraine and the other States that are former Republics of the USSR. They are trying to sow enmity between peoples to provoke conflict in the region in order to destroy peace and stability on the continent.

In Ukraine, as in other countries, the statement by the President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin on 10 July, and that of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11 July, did not pass unnoticed and we welcome them. This reaction by the executive institutions was natural and understandable. However, behind the careful tapestry of carefully formulated diplomatic sentences we did not hear an unambiguous answer to the question which is now one of great concern to Ukraine and the entire civilized world: have these territorial claims in fact come to an end? The answer to this question, as they say, has yet to be heard. Perhaps the Security Council will provide it.

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

In considering the situation, we must not forget that Ukraine and Russia are both major European States and that there are nuclear weapons on their territories. The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is having an extremely adverse effect on the atmosphere of the debate in the Ukrainian Parliament on the question of ratifying the Treaty reducing and limiting strategic weapons. As a consequence, certain Ukrainian Members of Parliament have begun to come out firmly against ratification of the Treaty, quite rightly seeing in the action of their Russian colleagues a threat not only to national but also to international peace and security. It is not difficult to guess where such a pattern of action and reaction could lead.

The arguments I have addressed have obliged us to raise the question of the existence of this unambiguous territorial claim against Ukraine concerning the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol, and, on the basis of paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the United Nations Charter, to inform the Security Council of the situation that has arisen as a result of the decision by the Supreme Soviet, the Parliament of the Russian Federation.

The development of this situation, in our view, is capable of leading to friction between Ukraine and Russia, and the continuation of such friction could threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. Ukraine calls upon the Security Council to describe the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation of 9 July 1993 on the status of Sevastopol as contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, since it is an encroachment on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine and interference in its internal affairs.

(Mr. Tarasyuk, Ukraine)

Ukraine urgently calls on the Security Council to use its full authority to condemn and countermand the illegal decision by the Russian Parliament and declare it invalid, and to warn against further steps which might threaten international peace and security throughout the world.

In Ukraine, appropriate reactions are expected from the Security Council to meet the danger of the present situation. The lack of such a response could undermine confidence in this authoritative United Nations body, which bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and in which many States of the world see the guarantee of their security. In this case, the Security Council must carry out an act of preventive diplomacy and prevent an escalation of illegal actions.

Doubtless, there is no need to mention the fact that preventive measures, if they are taken, cost the international community a great deal less than involvement in a situation at later and more dangerous stages. This is precisely what the Secretary-General was talking about in his report "An Agenda for Peace". This is exactly the kind of sound and far-sighted approach that we all need in order to avert a disaster which could affect us all.

Now, at a time when Ukraine is resolving the question of genuine guarantees for its security, I should like to emphasize, without exaggerating, that a great deal depends on the description the Council gives of the situation, and we hope that the Security Council will live up to the hopes placed in it.

We must not forget the lessons of history. We must recall that indifference to violations of international law encourage further aggressive acts.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The question under consideration today has particular significance for Russia because of the extraordinary importance for us of the normal development of good-neighbourly, friendly relations with Ukraine, an independent State, a Member of the United Nations, and a country with whose people the fate of the Russian people is bound by thousands of historical threads.

In that context I should like to emphasize that the Decree adopted on 9 July 1993 by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning the status of the city of Sevastopol diverges from the policy of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation in achieving Russia's interests.

The President of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, has commented indignantly on this decision, stating on 10 July:

> "I am ashamed of this decision. We need, after all, gradually and calmly to resolve the problem of the Black Sea fleet and the city where it is based."

As is noted in the statement of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11 July, this action by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, being in essence emotional and declaratory by no means points the way to prospects for real solutions but merely complicates the search for them, which is already difficult enough.

As we remain dedicated to the principle of the inviolability of the borders within the Commonwealth of Independent States, inter alia between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, Russia intends strictly to abide by the fundamental norms of civilized behaviour for States in the international

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

arena, based on the firm ground of international law, respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The President and Government of the Russian Federation have been guided by and will continue to be guided by the Treaties and agreements with Ukraine, including, and in particular, those concerning respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this regard, the appropriate legal and treaty basis is already being formed. Thus, article 6 of the Treaty of 19 November 1990 directly stipulates that the parties recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Russia and Ukraine within the boundaries existing in the USSR framework.

In the Dagomys agreement of 23 June 1992, the parties undertook unswervingly to comply with these and other provisions of that document until conclusion of a new, full-scale political treaty that would reflect the new relationship between them. Russia is in favour of speeding up preparations for this new treaty, particularly since its objective was established directly in the communiqué on the results of the Russian-Ukrainian meeting at the highest level in Moscow on 17 June 1993.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

Without downplaying the negative consequences of the administrative decisions of the leadership of the former USSR on territorial issues, I wish once again to emphasize that the Russian side believes that any problems, no matter how complex, can be resolved only within the framework of political dialogue, taking into account the views and interests of various sectors of the population and in strict compliance with treaties and agreements with the Ukrainian side and the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the United Nations.

Russia will continue actively to work to implement its policy for the further development and extension of Russian-Ukrainian cooperation in all areas.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): Pakistan has viewed with concern the recent developments with regard to Sevastopol. It is therefore a matter of deep satisfaction to record and acknowledge the statesmanship that has been displayed by the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine and that is reflected in the presidential statement to be issued by the Council. I also wish to pay tribute, Sir, on behalf of my delegation, to your own valuable contribution to the negotiations, wherein your well-known diplomatic skills helped in the preparation of this important document.

We are convinced that the action taken by the Council today is important, because it will convey the appropriate message to all concerned that the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine have the fullest support of the Security Council in their negotiations to find a peaceful and satisfactory solution to the present crisis. My delegation particularly welcomes the statement of the President of Ukraine when he expresses his belief that

(Mr. Marker, Pakistan)

"Ukrainian-Russian relations will further develop in the interests of both peoples". (S/26075, p. 3)

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Pakistan for his kind words addressed to me.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the letters dated 13 and 16 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the President of the Council (S/26075 and S/26100), transmitting a statement by the President of Ukraine on the Decree adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on 9 July 1993 concerning Sevastopol and a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the same matter.

"The Security Council has also considered the letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation (S/26109), circulating a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the aforementioned Decree.

"The Security Council shares the deep concern, and welcomes the position, expressed by the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. In this context, it also welcomes the position taken by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

"The Security Council reaffirms in this connection its commitment to the territorial integrity of Ukraine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council recalls that in the Treaty

(The President)

between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, signed at Kiev on 19 November 1990, the High Contracting Parties committed themselves to respect each other's territorial integrity within their currently existing frontiers. The Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is incompatible with this commitment as well as with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and without effect.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts of the Presidents and the Governments of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to settle any differences between them by peaceful means and urges that they take all steps to ensure the avoidance of tension.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26118.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3257
22 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 22 July 1993, at 7.45 p.m.

President:	Sir David HANNAY	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. FUJITA
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. BUDAI
	Japan	Mr. YAMAMOTO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America	Mr. GREY
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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93-86365 0301V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 7.45 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26107)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26107, which contains the text of a letter dated 19 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

(The President)

"The Security Council has noted with grave concern the letter of 19 July 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26107, annex) about the Bosnian Serb military offensive in the area of Mount Igman, close to Sarajevo, a city which has stood for centuries as an outstanding example of a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious society, which needs to be protected and preserved.

"The Security Council renews its demand that all hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cease and that the parties and others concerned refrain from any hostile acts. It supports the call from the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in this regard, designed to facilitate the peace talks.

"The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), in the first of which the Council declared Sarajevo a safe area that should be free from armed attacks and any hostile acts, and from which Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units should be withdrawn to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to its security and that of its inhabitants. It condemns the offensive by the Bosnian Serbs on Mount Igman aimed at further isolating Sarajevo and escalating the recent unprecedented and unacceptable pressures on the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the forthcoming talks in Geneva. It demands an immediate end to this offensive and to all attacks on Sarajevo. It also demands an immediate end to all violations of international humanitarian law. It demands an end to the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications) by the Bosnian Serb party and to the blocking

(The President)

of, and interference with, the delivery of humanitarian relief by both the Bosnian Serb and the Bosnian Croat parties.

"The Security Council calls on the parties to meet in Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It calls on the parties to negotiate in earnest with the aim of achieving a just and equitable settlement on the basis of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principles agreed at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in London on 26 August 1992 and supported by the Council in its statement of 2 September 1992 (S/24510). In particular it reaffirms the unacceptability of ethnic cleansing, or the acquisition of territory by the use of force, or any dissolution of the Republic of Bosnia an Herzegovina.

"The Security Council emphasizes that it will keep open all options, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26134.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3258
28 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 28 July 1993, at 11.30 a.m.

President:	Sir David HANNAY	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. FUJITA
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. BUDAI
	Japan	Mr. ASHIKI
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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93-86383 4931V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 11.45 a.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (S/26111)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, document S/26111. Members of the Council also have before them document S/26177, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/26083, which contains the text of a letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution (S/26177) to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 852 (1993).

(The President)

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/26111) submitted in conformity with resolution 803 (1993).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

"The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

(The President)

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26183.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3259
29 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 29 July 1993, at 4 p.m.

President:	Sir David HANNAY	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. CHEN Jian
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. BUDAI
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. NIAZ
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

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93-86389 0316V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26164)

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26168)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Arzoumanian (Armenia) and Mr. Hassanov (Azerbaijan) took places at the Council table; Mr. Batu (Turkey) took the place reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the requests contained in a letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Acting President of the Azerbaijani Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitted by a letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to

(The President)

the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/26164, and in a letter dated 27 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/26168.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26190, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following technical change to the draft resolution contained in document S/26190: in operative paragraph 5, the words "paragraphs 2 and 3" should be replaced by "paragraphs 3 and 4".

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/26079, S/26129, S/26136, S/26137, S/26143, S/26158, S/26159, S/26160, S/26161, S/26163, S/26181 and S/26187, containing letters dated 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26135, S/26154, S/26155, S/26156 and S/26157, containing letters dated 22, 23 and 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/26184, letter dated 28 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting the report of the Chairman of the CSCE Conference on Nagorny-Karabakh to the President of the Security Council.

Members of the Council have also received photocopies of letters dated 28 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued as documents S/26188, S/26189, S/26193 and S/26194.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26190, as orally revised, in its provisional form.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 853 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. NIAZ (Pakistan): My delegation is extremely concerned at the further deterioration of the conflict situation between the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia. We are particularly concerned about the invasion and occupation of the city of Agdam in the Azerbaijani Republic by Armenian forces. It is understood that another district in Azerbaijan, that of Fizuli, and several of its surrounding towns and villages are under threat from the Armenian forces. This has created an extremely alarming situation, particularly for the civilian population in the affected areas in the Azerbaijani Republic.

We are therefore grateful to you, Mr. President, for immediately responding to the Azerbaijani Republic's calls for an urgent meeting of the Council and for steering the Council in its unanimous adoption of today's resolution.

Pakistan condemns the continuing Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic and demands the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories. We urge the Republic of Armenia to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and we call for a just and peaceful settlement of the problem on the basis of respect for the principles of the territorial integrity of States and the inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. Our position is consistent with that taken by a Special Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad on 12 and 13 July 1993.

(Mr. Niaz, Pakistan)

We commend the efforts made by the Chairman-in-office of the CSCE Minsk Group to find a peaceful solution to the conflict and express the hope that the Council's adoption of this resolution today will strengthen the CSCE peace process. We appeal to all parties concerned to refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the conflict and to engage earnestly in negotiations within the Minsk Group of the CSCE towards the attainment of a just, equitable and lasting settlement.

Mr. LADSOUS (France) (interpretation from French): My delegation is pleased that our Council has been able, after studying the report of the Chairman of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), to adopt swiftly and unanimously resolution 853 (1993), relating to the situation in Nagorny-Karabakh.

Recent events, marked by attacks by local Armenian forces against Agdam, in violation of the commitments made during the recent CSCE mission to the region, call for clear condemnation. That is what this resolution unambiguously does.

The resolution also affirms two principles to which my Government is especially devoted: first, the Council's support for the efforts of the Minsk Group of the CSCE to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict, and, secondly, free access for humanitarian aid and the restoration of economic ties in the region.

My Government has long taken a special interest in this painful conflict affecting the region of Nagorny-Karabakh. We believe that every effort should be made to bring about a negotiated settlement. France, which is a member of the CSCE and which plays an active role in the Minsk Group, will

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

spare no effort in working multilaterally or bilaterally to facilitate the success of the CSCE peace process.

France therefore welcomes the first step taken yesterday, in the form of the conclusion of an agreement between the authorities of Azerbaijan and those of Nagorny-Karabakh to extend the cease-fire.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The Russian leadership is deeply concerned at the offensive actions taken by armed units of Nagorny-Karabakh Armenians, as a result of which the Azerbaijani town of Agdam, lying outside the boundaries of Nagorny-Karabakh, was seized.

All this is happening at a time when we have seen real progress in the negotiating process, as is borne out by the results of the recent visit to the conflict zone by Mr. Mario Raffaelli, Chairman of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). These actions have been taken despite assurances to the Russian side by official Armenian representatives that no ground offensive operations by units of Nagorny-Karabakh Armenians would be undertaken and that they did not intend to attack Agdam.

The Russian Federation's position, as was confirmed in the statement of its Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 24 July, continues to be to call for an immediate cease-fire and compliance with Security Council resolution 822 (1993) and the proposals of the Minsk Group of the CSCE as bases for a political settlement in Nagorny-Karabakh.

(Mr. Vorontsov,
Russian Federation)

It must, however, be noted that there have been some positive developments in the situation with respect to the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict; the main ones are the establishment of direct contacts between the parties and the beginning of bilateral dialogue between the leaders of the Azerbaijani Republic and Nagorny-Karabakh. We have information that a meeting was held yesterday, 28 July, between the Deputy Prime Minister of Azerbaijan and the Deputy Prime Minister of Nagorny-Karabakh, with the participation of leaders from their Ministries of Defence, Security and Internal Affairs. It was agreed at that meeting to extend the cease-fire for an additional seven days and to hold a summit meeting very soon between the leaders of the Azerbaijani Republic and of Nagorny-Karabakh.

Russia has always advocated direct contacts between the belligerent parties; we believe these are extremely important for starting a political dialogue, for achieving an overall solution and, in the initial stages, for putting in place a cease-fire. As international practice has shown, direct contacts between the parties are the most effective way to bring about a truce and to normalize the situation in the region.

We consider that the international community must welcome the positive changes in the positions of the parties concerned, and must urge them speedily to attain, in the course of the new dialogue, mutually acceptable agreements.

The positive changes in the situation take nothing away from the importance of an immediate cessation of all hostilities and of an immediate, complete withdrawal by Armenians of Nagorny-Karabakh from all occupied areas of Azerbaijan. We fully join in this demand by the Security Council along with all the other provisions of the resolution we have just adopted.

Mr. WALKER (United States of America): The United States strongly supports the Council's condemnation of the seizure of territory within Azerbaijan by the Nagorny-Karabakh Armenians, as well as the Council's demand for their withdrawal from Agdam and other recently occupied territory within Azerbaijan.

The seizure of Agdam cannot be justified by any claim to self-defence. The capture of the city has added to the human suffering already produced in this conflict by creating tens of thousands of refugees. Most serious, this action has disrupted the peace process undertaken by the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which is the only existing means for all parties to resolve this conflict and end the suffering.

The United States vigorously supports the Minsk Group's efforts and sees in today's resolution a reaffirmation of the conditions necessary to allow those efforts to proceed. We call upon the Nagorny-Karabakh Armenians to recognize that their recent activities only harm themselves, and we call upon all parties to help create the conditions that will lead to a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The Brazilian Government has been following with increasing concern the deterioration of the situation that has arisen out of the dispute concerning Nagorny-Karabakh. It was with dismay that we took note of recent clashes, including the seizure of the Azerbaijani district of Agdam, which put in jeopardy the negotiating efforts of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) currently under way.

Resolution 822 (1993), reaffirmed in today's resolution, retains its full validity and should, together with the resolution just adopted, be fully

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

abided by all the parties involved in the conflict, including with regard to the withdrawal of forces from occupied Azerbaijani territories and the cessation of all hostile acts.

All attacks on civilians and bombardments of urban areas, of whatever origin, deserve the outright condemnation of the Security Council. The restoration of economic, transport and energy links in the region should be ensured as a matter of urgency.

We deem continued cooperation on this question between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be of crucial importance. We sincerely commend the work being done within the framework of the CSCE, and we reiterate our firm support for the negotiating process being carried out under the Minsk Group.

By the same token, my delegation remains ready, should the need arise, to consider ways and means to increase the United Nations contribution to the efforts undertaken at the regional level with a view to bringing about an equitable and lasting solution to the problem.

We welcome the fact that some positive developments have been achieved recently, in particular the extension of the cease-fire agreement between the Azerbaijani Government and the Armenians of Nagorny-Karabakh. In that regard, we encourage the Government of Armenia to continue to exert a constructive influence on the Armenians of Nagorny-Karabakh with a view to attaining the prompt implementation of resolution 822 (1993).

At this stage it is essential that all the parties involved show maximum restraint, agree on a permanent cessation of armed hostilities and other hostile acts, and unconditionally adhere to the peace negotiations in place in the context of the Minsk process.

Mr. BUDAI (Hungary): The delegation of Hungary thinks that the resolution adopted by the Security Council today is very important indeed. It reaffirms the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory and the inviolability of international borders. We welcome the fact that the resolution also demands the cessation of all hostilities and the withdrawal of occupying forces, and calls for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region. We also note the support expressed once again by the Council for the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) to achieve a peaceful solution. We strongly believe that cooperation and mutual support between the United Nations and the CSCE must play an essential role in the search for a just and peaceful settlement of this problem.

Having said that, we note with regret that today it is not at all uncommon to see nationalist forces trigger armed conflicts, hindering the stabilization and the development of a democratic order in countries that only recently became independent. Whether it occurs in the territory of the former Soviet Union or in the Balkans, this phenomenon causes suffering, human tragedies and the destruction of whole regions. New barriers between peoples and ethnic communities are created, strengthening the position of those who reject the coexistence of different religious or ethnic communities and who profess hatred instead of good-neighbourliness and civilized relations among nations.

The international community cannot remain silent at the use of brute force as a means to settle admittedly difficult and complex problems that have been accumulating for decades and that have been ignored or suppressed by previous political regimes. At the same time, we note with increasing dismay

(Mr. Budai, Hungary)

that, in the absence of effective international action against arbitrary violence and genocide, some are drawing the conclusion that their goals can be achieved through aggression and that territory can be acquired through the use of force and by driving hundreds of thousands of people from their homes with complete impunity.

We deeply believe that the way the Security Council reacts to such developments is critical for the maintenance of international peace and security.

It is in that spirit that my delegation lent its support to resolution 853 (1993), just adopted unanimously by the Council.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): The Security Council has hastened unanimously and unamibiguously to condemn the occupation by force of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The attacks on the Azerbaijani Republic, which have caused the forced displacement of large numbers of people and the loss of life and property, are also to be censured and condemned.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

There can be no doubt that the extension of the conflict - which now includes the Agdam district in the Republic of Azerbaijan - has, unfortunately, inflamed the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the attendant consequences; my Government finds it most deplorable that this should be the case.

My delegation calls the attention of the Republic of Armenia to the responsibilities that the international community places on it, in terms both of its participation in the conflict and of its ability to contribute effectively to an immediate end thereto.

My delegation is deeply concerned about the circumstances and the events on the ground that surround this conflict: they bear an extraordinary and very dangerous resemblance to the beginning of what is now the tragedy in the Balkans. This is the consideration that obliges the Council to remain alert and resolute, and to continue its support for the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Mr. PEDAUYE (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation voted for the resolution before the Council on the situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan because we consider that the latest events that have taken place in Azerbaijani territory continue to endanger peace and security in the region.

(Mr. Pedauye, Spain)

The Spanish authorities have given all due consideration to the report on Nagorny-Karabakh submitted on 27 July to the President of the Security Council by the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The report considered that the diplomatic negotiations that are under way have been seriously hindered by the capture of the city of Agdam; this capture not only indicates that there has been a serious deterioration in the situation - which was in itself serious enough - but also puts at risk the timetable prepared by the Minsk Group, to which my delegation gives its most resolute support.

The gradual increase in the military hostilities that coincided with the Rome conference not only indicates that the commitments repeatedly entered into by the Armenian community in Nagorny-Karabakh have been violated, but is also an instance of disregard for the principles of international law that this Council cannot ignore.

My delegation considers that the capture of the city of Agdam and its surrounding district means that Security Council resolution 822 (1993) has clearly been violated. We therefore demand the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the forces that have occupied that territory, strictly in accordance with the terms already decided on by the Council.

We emphasize the need for an immediate cessation to hostilities throughout the disputed territory. We once again reiterate Spain's support for the timetable prepared by the CSCE Minsk Group and for the work it is carrying out to implement Security Council resolution 822 (1993).

We believe that the Council should follow developments extremely closely, particularly those in the Fizuli district.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): Japan is gravely concerned by the escalation of fighting in the region of Nagorny-Karabakh. Japan condemns all hostile activities in the region, particularly the attacks on civilians and the bombardment of inhabited areas, and demands the immediate withdrawal of the occupying forces.

My Government believes that, in order to relieve the tension, it is very important that all States refrain from supplying any weapons or ammunition to the parties to the conflict. At the same time, my Government is encouraged by the report that the authorities of Azerbaijan and Nagorny-Karabakh have signed a cease-fire agreement and that high-level talks between the two parties are expected to commence in the near future.

Japan calls upon both parties to honour the terms of that agreement and strictly observe the cease-fire.

Japan also commends the mediation efforts of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and hopes that the parties will pursue negotiations towards a peaceful settlement within the CSCE as well as through direct talks.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3260
30 July 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 30 July 1993, at 5.55 p.m.

President:	Sir David HANNAY	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. ZHANG Yan
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. LADSOUS
	Hungary	Mr. BUDAI
	Japan	Mr. MARUYAMA
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Miss TRUJILLO

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93-86395 0317V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN AND ADJACENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTED AREAS IN CROATIA

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has heard with deep concern the report from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia and in particular in respect of the Maslenica crossing.

"The Security Council reaffirms the presidential statement of 15 July 1993 (S/26084). Following this statement, the parties reached an agreement on 15 and 16 July 1993 at Erdut which requires the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces and police from the area of the Maslenica bridge by 31 July 1993 and the placing of the bridge under the exclusive control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

"The Security Council demands that the Croatian forces withdraw forthwith in conformity with the above-mentioned agreement, and that they permit the immediate deployment of UNPROFOR. The Council also demands that the Krajina Serb forces refrain form entering the area. The Council calls for maximum restraint from all parties, including the observance of a cease-fire.

(The President)

"The Security Council warns of the serious consequences of any failure to implement the above-mentioned agreement.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26199.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3261
6 August 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 6 August 1993, at 5.55 p.m.

President:	Mrs. ALBRIGHT	(United States of America)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. BUDAI
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. KHAN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	Venezuela	MR. ARRIA

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93-86401 0318V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HIS MAJESTY KING BAUDOUIN I, KING OF THE BELGIANS

The PRESIDENT: It is with great sadness that we have learned of the passing of His Majesty King Baudouin I, King of the Belgians. I should like, on behalf of the Council, to extend to the Government and the people of Belgium and to the bereaved royal family deep condolences on the untimely passing of His Majesty King Baudouin I.

I invite members to stand and observe a minute of silence.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT: Because of the urgency of the matter for which this meeting of the Security Council has been called, and in view of the lateness of the hour, I wouls ask members to dispense with the customary formalities and to move directly to the business at hand.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26254)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chkheidze (Georgia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/26254. Members of the Council also have before them document S/26258, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw attention to the following technical changes to be made to the draft resolution contained in document S/26258, in its provisional form. In the second line of the first preambular paragraph the word "military" should be inserted before "observers". The first part of the third line of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution should read as follows:

"advance team of up to 10 United Nations military observers".

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to document S/26222, which contains the text of a letter dated 2 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The nature of the situation in Georgia and the actions required by the United Nations as a result of the signing of the cease-fire agreement require an urgent response from the Council. We are authorizing the dispatch of a very small group of military observers whose presence is needed now, when failure to take action today would unduly delay the mission. Moreover, the Secretary-General will very soon be submitting to the Council his detailed proposals and recommendations on fully deploying a military observer mission to Georgia.

Therefore, as an exceptional matter, I have asked the members of the Council to act on this draft resolution without the usual notice and discussion. I am deeply grateful for their cooperation in this unusual situation.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26258 as orally revised, in its provisional form.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 854 (1993).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.